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| 10/624,552 | 07/23/2003 | Mitsuo Higuchi | TESJ,0059 | 7496 |
| 38327 | 7590 12/15/2005 | | EXAMINER | |
| REED SMIT | | GROSSO, HARRY A | | |
| | EW PARK DRIVE, SUITI RCH, VA 22042 | E 1400 | ART UNIT PAPER NUMBE | |
| | | | 3727 | |
| | | | DATE MAIL ED: 12/15/200 | • |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| u.s. | Patent an | d Trade | mark Of | fice |
|------|-----------|---------|---------|------|
| PT | OL-326 | (Rev. | 7-05) | |

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date _

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

Attachment(s)

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

Application/Control Number: 10/624,552 Page 2

Art Unit: 3727

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Both the container and a method of contraction are claimed in claim 4. It is unclear whether the applicant intends this to be a claim to the product or a method claim, it cannot be both.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1, 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jung (5,584,413).
- Regarding claim 1, Jung discloses the container with a top tap (2, Figures 1 and 2), a small width in a height direction at a bottom (both on the outer edge of the bottom and at 5), and a horizontal bellows wherein the bellows are pressed together and collapsed, the top tap is placed in the overlapping bellows and the width in the height direction at a bottom is placed in the overlapping bellows (column 2, lines 11-64).

Application/Control Number: 10/624,552 Page 3

Art Unit: 3727

6. Regarding claims 2 and 4, the elements of the container are disclosed as discussed above and Jung discloses the method of collapsing the container and keeping it in a lengthwise contracted state (Figures 1 and 2, column 2, lines 11-64).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung in view of Castanet (FR 2607109 A1, May 27, 1988). Jung discloses the invention of claim 3 except for the flat portion in a middle portion of the container. Castanet discloses a container having horizontal bellows, a top tap, a width in a height direction at the bottom and a flat portion in a middle portion (Figure 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the use of a flat portion in a middle portion as disclosed by Castanet in the container disclosed by Jung to provide a surface for applying a label or better gripping the container.

Double Patenting

9. Claims 1-4 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,662,964 in view of Jung and Castanet. The collapsible container with bellows and the top tap placed in the overlapping bellows are disclosed by the '964 patent. Jung teaches the

Art Unit: 3727

bottom construction of the container and method of keeping in the contracted state and Castanet teaches the use of the flat middle portion.

10. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Harry A. Grosso whose telephone number is 571-272-4539. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 7am to 4 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Newhouse can be reached on 571-272-4544. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Application/Control Number: 10/624,552

Art Unit: 3727

Page 5

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nathan Newhouse

Supervisory Patent Examiner

Art Unit 3727

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